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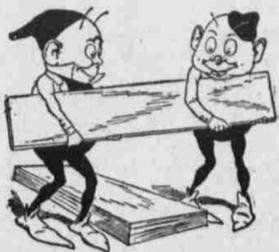
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### LEGAL NOTICE.

To Lizzie Jackson: You are hereby notified that on the 4th day of November, 1907, I, the undersigned, John Keefe, purchased at public tax sale of the treasurer of Box Butte County, Nebraska, the following described premises situated in Box Butte County, Nebraska, to-wit: Lot No. 11, in Block No. 25, original town of Alliance, Box Butte County, Nebraska, for the taxes for the years 1905 and 1906, and C. W. Brennan, then County Treasurer of Box Butte County, Nebraska, issued treasurer's certificate of tax sale No. 39, therefore, and I have since paid as subsequent taxes after same became due and delinquent, the taxes for the years 1905 and 1906; that said land was taxed for years 1905, 1906, 1907 and 1908 in the name of Lizzie Jackson.

You are further notified that after the expiration of three months from date of service of this notice that I will apply to the treasurer of Box Butte County, Nebraska, for a tax deed for said Lot No. 11, in Block No. 25, original town of Alliance, Box Butte County, Nebraska.

Dated this 7th day of July, 1909.

J. N. KEEFE, Purchaser and Owner of said Certificate.

Ep July 7-2

Lawn Swings at The Gadsby Store.

### LEGAL NOTICE

To J. B. Wyatt, W. N. Corneal and Barney Riley: You and each of you are hereby notified that on the 4th day of November, 1907, I, the undersigned, John Keefe, purchased at public tax sale of the treasurer of Box Butte County, Nebraska, the following described premises situated in Box Butte County, Nebraska, to-wit: Lot No. 10, in Block No. 27, original town of Alliance, Box Butte County, Nebraska, for the taxes for the years 1905 and 1906, and C. W. Brennan, then County Treasurer of Box Butte County, Nebraska, issued treasurer's certificate of tax sale No. 41, therefore, and I have since paid as subsequent taxes after same became due and delinquent, the taxes for the years 1905 and 1906; that said land was taxed for years 1905, 1906 and 1907 in the name of J. B. Wyatt, and for the year 1908 in the name of W. N. Corneal.

You and each of you are further notified that after the expiration of three months from date of service of this notice that I will apply to the treasurer of Box Butte County, Nebraska, for a tax deed for said Lot No. 10, in Block No. 27, original town of Alliance, Box Butte County, Nebraska.

Dated this 7th day of July, 1909.

JOHN KEEFE, Purchaser and Owner of said Certificate.

Ep July 7-2

## Making Money On the Farm

### III.—Corn Culture

By C. V. GREGORY,  
Author of "Home Course in Modern Agriculture"  
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**P**REPARATION to raise a large crop of corn should begin in the fall of the previous year. Plowing for the crop should by all means be done the fall before if possible. Weed seeds will sprout and be killed by frost. Insects that are hibernating in the ground will meet the same fate. Frost is one of the farmer's best friends in many ways. The effect of freezing on the exposed plowing is to crumble it more thoroughly than could be done by half a dozen diskings. If the land is clover sod, as it should be if the highest yield is to be expected, the freezing will break up the sod better than can be done in any other way. In some cases, however, where there is considerable late fall growth that is available for fall and winter pasture, it is better to let the plowing go until spring, even if it does make a little more work getting it in shape.

#### Gathering Seed Corn.

Even more important than fall plowing is the selection of seed corn early in the fall and storing it carefully for the winter. The plan of going through the field early and picking the seed in a sack is sometimes advocated, but on most farms this is too much of an undertaking. A better way is to go out and husk a load as soon as it is fairly well ripened and before any very hard frosts come. If this is picked from the best part of the field there ought to be at least three or four bushels of good seed ears in it. These can be sorted out and the remainder spread over the bottom of the crib or fed to the hogs.

Half a dozen such loads will usually furnish all the seed needed. It is a good plan to save about twice as much seed as will be required, so that selection can be more rigid in the spring. If there are no very severe frozes before husking begins in earnest some more seed corn can be saved by putting a box on the side of the wagon, in which the best ears may be thrown. A better quality of seed may be obtained in this way because of a wider range of selection. It is not safe to depend on it entirely, however, because a hard freeze when the corn is full of moisture may kill the germs and make it worthless for seed. The first thing to do with newly gathered seed is to hang it up where it can dry out quickly. An open shed is the best place for this, as the air can circulate readily, while the roof keeps off the frost. A good way to hang the corn is to tie a number of ears on a long blinding twine. After the corn is well dried out and before extremely cold weather comes it should be put in the storage room. The attic is a good place, provided there is some provision for ventilation. If the corn is dry some freezing will not hurt it, but cold and moisture together are very injurious.

#### Selecting and Testing.

Along in February the corn should be sorted, picking out only those ears of fair size, well filled at the butts and tips and symmetrically shaped throughout. Further instructions for selecting corn will be given in article 6. After the corn is sorted a few ears should be taken from a number of ears in different parts of the seed room and tested. A fold of moist flannel between two dinner plates makes a good tester. Put the corn between the layers of cloth and set it in some out of the way place in the living room. In three or four days it will be ready to exam-

ine. When the kernels germinate you have a complete record of the vitality of each ear. Those in which one or more of the kernels failed to germinate should be discarded. Those that show weak germination should be put in a pile by themselves. If there is enough seed without them they should not be used at all. If there is not enough of the strong seed the other will have to be used. By putting it on the warmest, driest soil it will make a fairly good growth.

#### Grading the Seed.

After the corn has been tested it should be run through a seed corn grader. This will remove the irregular butt and tip kernels and divide the rest into several grades, according to size. If the corn is well graded in this way an edge drop planter will give the best results. For kernels of different sizes, however, the full hill drop is preferable. The calibration of the planter is an important point if an even stand is to be secured. By blocking up the planter so that the wheels are clear of the ground and running through a painful or so of each grade of corn plates can be selected that will drop the desired number of kernels ninety-five times out of a hundred. These plates should be put with their particular grade of corn in readiness for planting time.

#### Preparing the Soil.

With graded seed of high germinating power and a planter properly calibrated a good stand is almost certain. The next step is to prepare the soil to receive the seed. In sections where there is any danger of drought it pays to run over the fall plowing with a harrow early in the spring. This crumbles the surface and checks evaporation. It also encourages the weeds to start, only to be killed by the disk later. As soon as possible after the small grain is in the disk should be set to work on the corn ground. If there is time it pays to double disk, as the soil is left in smoother and finer condition. After disking the ground should be harrowed occasionally until planting time.

In many cases corn follows corn, and the plowing must be done in the spring. Spring plowing should not be

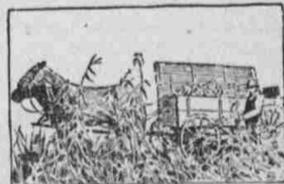


FIG. VI.—CORN HUSKING TIME.

very deep, as it makes a loose layer of dirt into which the moisture cannot readily rise from the subsoil. As a consequence the furrow slice dries out, and the growth of the young corn plant is checked. A disking before plowing will cut up the stalks and provide a fine layer which will fall into the bottom of the furrow and help to restore capillarity. In soils that are liable to bake, each day's plowing should be harrowed before leaving the field at night. A little work at this time will prevent the formation of clods and save ten times as much trouble trying to pulverize them later. Three or four additional harrowings will usually put the spring plowing into first class shape for planting.

It is better to check than to drill when growing corn for grain, as it can be kept cleaner, with a resulting larger yield. For fodder or silage drilled corn gives more tons of dry matter per acre and is more easily handled by the corn blower. In some of the states west of the Missouri river, where the soil is light and rainfall scanty, listing gives the best results.

The number of kernels to use per hill depends upon the richness of the soil. On the average corn belt soils three kernels per hill will give the best results. Very rich soils can support four, while on poor soils two are enough. It pays both in looks and in ease of cultivating to drive straight while planting and to take pains to have the rows check straight cross-wise.

#### Cultivation.

As many harrowings as possible should be given the corn between planting time and the time it comes up. If heavy rains have packed the soil or if it is badly infested with weeds it will pay to follow the planter marks with the cultivator before harrowing.

As soon as the rows can be followed the cultivator should be started. If any deep cultivation is to be given it should be the first two times over, before the soil is filled with corn roots. After the corn is six or eight inches high some form of surface cultivator that will not disturb the soil to a depth of more than two or three inches should be used. In the western part of the corn belt, where the fields are large, the two row cultivator is becoming popular. If the corn is very straight both ways these cultivators work well after the first time over and enable one man to handle at least half as much more land.

The problem of cultivating a cornfield several hundred acres in extent, such as is found in many of the great corn growing regions of the prairie states, has been greatly simplified since the two row cultivator came into use. With the perfect working corn planters now in the market the rows of corn may be made so straight that the two row cultivator can be used without difficulty. This has brought about a facility of cultivation which has added largely to the yield in many parts of the country. Before the coming of the double row cultivator there was danger that much of the land of the western portion of the belt would become too weedy for corn culture.



FIG. V.—SEED EARS ARE PLENTIFUL.

line. If all the kernels show strong sprouts try a second test. If this gives the same result the vitality of the seed may be taken for granted. If some of the kernels fail to germinate and others have weak sprouts the individual ear test should be used.

For this select a box of any convenient size and put into it three or four inches of moist sand or sawdust. On this place a strip of muslin which has been marked into inch squares. Lay down as many ears in a row on the floor as there are squares in the box. Take four to six kernels from each ear, selecting them from different parts, and place them in a square corresponding to the number of the ear from which they came. Cover the kernels with three or four layers of moist cloth and with some more of the sawdust or sand and set away as

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